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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.								
10/006,554	12/06/2001	Farshid Sabet-Sharghi	M-9913 us	2639								
66785 7590 01/26/2007 PARSONS HSUE & DE RUNTZ, LLP - SANDISK CORPORATION 595 MARKET STREET SUITE 1900 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105			<table border="1"><tr><td colspan="2">EXAMINER</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">GELAGAY, SHEWAYE</td></tr><tr><td>ART UNIT</td><td>PAPER NUMBER</td></tr><tr><td>2137</td><td></td></tr></table>		EXAMINER		GELAGAY, SHEWAYE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2137	
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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/26/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/006,554	SABET-SHARGHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shewaye Gelagay	2137	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4-7, 16, 18-29 and 31-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4-7, 16, 18-29 and 31-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/9/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on November 9, 2006. Claims 31-34 have been amended. Claims 1-3, 8-15, 17 and 30 have been canceled. Claims 4-7, 16, 18-29 and 31-34 are pending.

Double Patenting

2. In view of the terminal disclaimer filed on November 9, 2006, the Examiner withdraws the double patenting rejections.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed November 9, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to the applicants argument the following comments are made:

The applicant argued that Hirota does not teach "copying ...and decrypting the approximately less than one to five seconds of encrypted content before copying and decrypting an additional approximately less than one to five seconds of content". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Hirota teaches a group of consecutive frames is set so that the total playback of the frames will be around two seconds. (col. 15, lines 45-53)

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Applicant argued that Hirota is silent on the quantity of content that is copied and decrypted before copying and decrypting an additional quantity. Hirota explicitly teaches the total playback time of the included AOB_FRAMES will be around two seconds. The applicant argued that Hirota does not teaches any type of cyclical copying and decrypting of small chunks, let alone doing so as part of playback process in order to limit exposure of the encryption keys. Hirota discloses the term "track" refers to a meaningful playback unit for users, so that when copyrighted music is stored on a flash memory card, each song is a separate track. In addition, Hirota teaches an audio track including a plurality of encrypted audio objects, and the management information showing which encryption key, out of the plurality of encryption keys, corresponds to each audio object stored in a memory card. (Col. 4, lines 6-10) The AOB_FRAMES included in the AOB file are all successively outputted to the descrambler 7 and decoder 8 (col. 43, lines 32-67) and the descrambler 7 decrypts the AOB_FRAME, which are then decoded by the AAC decoder 8 and reproduced as audio. (col. 45, lines 49-51) Hirota teaches decrypting an AOB_FRAME as it is played, therefore, the step of decrypting and the steps leading up to the decrypting must be repeated until the entire track is completed.

The applicant argued that Tagawa does not teach immediately deleting one or more decrypted keys after decrypting the audio and/or video content before decrypting additional content of the file. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Tagawa teaches deleting title key and disc key. (col. 11, lines 25-30) In addition, Hirota further discloses when the playback of audio objects which create audio tracks ends, the following audio

object is read and when the playback of the following audio object commences, the corresponding management information is read and overwritten into the internal memory of the playback device to take the place of management information that was hitherto stored. (Col. 5, lines 34-39; Col. 20, lines 52-61)

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Hirota with Tagawa in order to minimize the damage caused by the exposure of one of the encryption keys. (col. 4, 17-19; Hirota).

The applicant argues that while Saxena discloses the usage of an API, Saxena does not teach a system enabling a portable device to access encrypted music on a memory storage device. The examiner respectfully disagrees all the references cited, including Saxena, and Applicant's invention relate to the transfer of media therefore the references are analogous art. Furthermore, when considering the combination as a whole, the API of Saxena which controls the playing of data would control the decryption of the data of the combined Hirota and Tagawa because the media cannot be played back without being decrypted first.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hirota et al. (hereinafter Hirota) U.S. Patent 6,865,431.

As per claim 16:

Hirota teaches a method of playing encrypted audio or video content stored in a secure media with a device, the method comprising:

a pre-play process comprising:

copying one or more groups of information regarding the tracks to be played back into a memory of the device; (col. 20, lines 52-54) and

a play process comprising:

receiving one more commands from a user interface to initiate playback; (col. 42, lines 34-40)

accessing the one or more groups of information from the memory of device;
(col. 59, line 53-col. 60, line11)

copying approximately less than one to five seconds of encrypted content from the secure media into a memory of the device according to a sequence based upon information of the one or more groups of information copied into the ram memory; (col. 59, line 53-col. 60, line11)

decrypting the approximately less than one to five seconds of encrypted content before copying and decrypting an additional approximately less than one to five seconds of content. (col. 15, lines 45-53; col. 42, lines 34-35; col. 60, line 11)

As per claims 18 and 19:

Hirota teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein the one or more groups of information comprise playlist and track information. (col. 34, lines 15-41)

As per claims 20 and 21:

Hirota teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein the one or more groups of information further comprises which audio object within the track is to be played, and where the audio object is located within the secure media. (col. 36, line 42-col. 37, line 13)

As per claim 22:

Hirota teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein the pre-play process comprises authorizing the secure media. (Col. 3, lines 64-67; Col. 57, lines 24-31)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 4-7 and 24-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirota et al. (hereinafter Hirota) U.S. Patent 6,856,431 in view of Tagawa et al. (hereinafter Tagawa) U.S Patent 6,615,192.

As per claim 4:

Hirota teaches a computer readable storage medium having an executable Program, the program to be utilized in an audio and/or video device for playback of encrypted audio and/or video files, the program configured to:

decrypt encrypted audio and/or video content of the file from a memory card based on a command received from a user interface of the device, (col. 42, lines 34-40) wherein decrypting the audio or video content comprises:

copying one or more encrypted keys from a protected area of the memory card into a memory buffer of the device; (col. 59, lines 55-56)

copying encrypted audio or video content from the memory card into a memory buffer of the devices; (col. 10, lines 24-25; col.59, lines 65-66, col. 60, lines 5-6)

decrypting one or more of the copied encrypted keys; (col. 10, lines 24-25; col.59, lines 65-66, col. 60, lines 5-6)

decrypting the copied encrypted audio or video content with the one or more decrypted keys; (col. 42, lines 34-35; col. 60, line 11)

In addition, Hirota further discloses when the playback of audio objects which create audio tracks ends, the following audio object is read and when the playback of the following audio object commences, the corresponding management information is read and overwritten into the internal memory of the playback device to take the place of management information that was hitherto stored. (Col. 5, lines 34-39; Col. 20, lines 52-61)

Hirota does not explicitly disclose immediately deleting the one or more keys after decrypting the audio and/or video content before decryption additional content of the file. Tagawa in analogous art, however, discloses immediately deleting the one or more keys after decrypting the audio and/or video content before decryption additional content of the file. (col. 8, lines 56-61; col. 11, lines 32-33) Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Hirota with Tagawa in order to minimize the damage caused by the exposure of one of the encryption keys. (col. 4, 17-19; Hirota)

As per claim 5:

The combination of Hirota and Tagawa teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a software program wherein about less than one to ten seconds of content is decrypted at a time with the one or more decrypted keys before the one or more decrypted keys are deleted. (col. 15, lines 45-53)

As per claim 6:

The combination of Hirota and Tagawa teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a software program wherein about two seconds of content is decrypted at a time with the one or more decrypted keys before the one or more keys are deleted. (col. 15, lines 45-53)

As per claim 7:

Hirota teaches a computer readable storage medium having an executable program, the program to be utilized in an audio and/or video device for playback of encrypted audio/or video content, the program configured to:

decrypt and encrypted audio or video track from the memory card, wherein decrypting the audio or video track comprises:

(a) calculating a media unique key; (Col. 10, lines 26-29; Col. 57, lines 63-65; Col. 59, lines 3-18) and thereafter

(b) decrypting a title key stored in the memory of the device with the media unique key; (Col. 10, lines 24-25; Col. 59, lines 65-66; Col. 60, lines 5-6) and thereafter

(c) decrypting a group of frames; (Col. 42, lines 34-35; Col. 60, lines 10-11)

(f) repeating (a) through (e) until the entire track is completed. (col. 20, lines 56-61; Col. 47, lines 25-27; Col. 60, lines 11)

In addition, Hirota further discloses when the playback of audio objects which create audio tracks ends, the following audio object is read and when the playback of the following audio object commences, the corresponding management information is read and overwritten into the internal memory of the playback device to take the place of management information that was hitherto stored. (Col. 5, lines 34-39; Col. 20, lines 52-61)

Hirota does not explicitly disclose (d) deleting the decrypted title key; and (e) deleting the media unique key. Tagawa in analogous art, however, discloses the title and disc key may be deleted whenever copying is performed. (Col. 8, 56-61; Col. 11, lines 32-33) Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Hirota with Tagawa in order to minimize the damage caused by the exposure of one of the encryption keys. (col. 4, 17-19; Hirota)

As per claim 24:

Hirtota teaches a method for allowing a device having a processor and random access memory to easily access encrypted data from a memory card with a group of commands, the method comprising:

retrieving playlist information from the memory card and storing the information in the random access memory of the device; (col. 44, lines 21-34)

retrieving track information from the memory card and storing the track information into the random access memory of the device; (Col. 20, lines 52-54; Col. 42, lines 34-35; Col. 60, lines 10-11)

receiving a command selected from the group of commands from the device, the command accessing both of the playlist information, and track information from the random access memory; (col. 59, line 53-col. 60, line 11) and

executing the command by retrieving the encrypted data stored within the memory card and decrypting the data based on the accessed information, (col. 10, lines 24-25; col. 59, lines 55-66, col. 60, lines 5-6) wherein decrypting the data comprises,

(a) calculating a media unique key; (Col. 10, lines 26-29; Col. 57, lines 63-65; Col. 59, lines 3-18) and thereafter

(b) decrypting a title key stored in the memory of the device with the media unique key; (Col. 10, lines 24-25; Col. 59, lines 65-66; Col. 60, lines 5-6) and thereafter

(c) decrypting a group of frames; (Col. 42, lines 34-35; Col. 60, lines 10-11) and thereafter

(f) repeating (a) through (e) until the entire track is completed. (col. 20, lines 56-61; Col. 47, lines 25-27; Col. 60, lines 11)

In addition, Hirota further discloses when the playback of audio objects which create audio tracks ends, the following audio object is read and when the playback of the following audio object commences, the corresponding management information is read and overwritten into the internal memory of the playback device to take the place

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of management information that was hitherto stored. (Col. 5, lines 34-39; Col. 20, lines 52-61)

Hirota does not explicitly disclose (d) deleting the decrypted title key; and (e) deleting the media unique key. Tagawa in analogous art, however, discloses the title and disc key may be deleted whenever copying is performed. (Col. 8, 56-61; Col. 11, lines 32-33) Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Hirota with Tagawa in order to minimize the damage caused by the exposure of one of the encryption keys. (col. 4, 17-19; Hirota)

As per claim 25:

The combination of Hirota and Tagawa teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein the playlist information comprises:

the name of a playlist; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

the playlist name string length; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

the playback time of the playlist; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

the tracks comprised by the playlist; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67) and

the index corresponding to the playlist. (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

As per claim 26:

The combination of Hirota and Tagawa teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein the track information comprises:

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a track number; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

an index corresponding to the track number; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

a number of track units in the track; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67) and

the playback time of the track. (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

As per claim 27:

The combination of Hirota and Tagawa teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein the track information comprises:

a format type of a track; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

a sampling frequency of the track; (col. 54, lines 59-63)

the size of the track in bytes; (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67) and

the current track being decrypted. (Col. 17, line 39-col. 18, line 67)

As per claim 28:

The combination of Hirota and Tagawa teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein the general track information comprises:

the number of audio objects comprised by the track; (figure 16)

the first audio object comprised by the track; (figure 16)

the last audio object comprised by the track; (figure 16)

the current audio object being decrypted; (Col. 42, lines 34-35; Col. 60, lines 10-

11) and

the offset of the current audio object. (col. 21, lines 7-13)

As per claim 29:

The combination of Hirota and Tagawa teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a method wherein decrypting the data comprises:

copying one or more encrypted keys from a protected area of the memory card into a memory buffer of the device; (col. 59, lines 55-56)

copying encrypted audio or video content from the memory card into a memory buffer of the device; (col. 10, lines 24-25; col.59, lines 65-66, col. 60, lines 5-6)

decrypting one or more of the copied encrypted keys; (col. 10, lines 24-25; col.59, lines 65-66, col. 60, lines 5-6)

decrypting the copied encrypted audio or video content with the one or more decrypted keys. (col. 42, lines 34-35; col. 60, line 11)

8. Claims 23 and 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirota et al. (hereinafter Hirota) U.S. Patent 6,856,431 in view of Tagawa et al. (hereinafter Tagawa) U.S Patent 6,615,192 and in view of Saxena et al. (hereinafter Saxena) U.S. Patent 5,805,821.

As per claim 23:

Hirota teaches a system enabling a portable device to access encrypted music on a memory storage device comprising:

receive a plurality of commands from a user interface of the portable device; (col. 42, lines 34-40) and

send commands to an isolated security engine,(Col. 42, lines 34-40) the isolated security engine configured to:

copy encrypted keys and encrypted content from the memory storage device to a memory of the portable device; (col. 59, lines 55-56)

decrypt the keys; (col. 10, lines 24-25; col.59, lines 65-66, col. 60, lines 5-6)

decrypt the content using the decrypted keys; (Col. 42, lines 34-35; Col. 60, lines 10-11)

In addition, Hirota further discloses when the playback of audio objects which create audio tracks ends, the following audio object is read and when the playback of the following audio object commences, the corresponding management information is read and overwritten into the internal memory of the playback device to take the place of management information that was hitherto stored. (Col. 5, lines 34-39; Col. 20, lines 52-61)

Hirota does not explicitly disclose immediately delete the decrypted keys. Tagawa in analogous art, however, discloses immediately delete the decrypted keys. (col. 8, lines 56-61; col. 11, lines 32-33) Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Hirota with Tagawa in order to minimize the damage caused by the exposure of one of the encryption keys. (col. 4, 17-19; Hirota)

Both references do not explicitly disclose an applications programming interface for receiving the commands from the one or more user interface modules and managing the retrieval and storage of encrypted content from the secure medium. Saxena in

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analogous art, however, discloses an applications programming interface for receiving the commands from the one or more user interface modules and managing the retrieval and storage of encrypted content from the secure medium. (Col. 18, lines 34-43)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Hirota and Tagawa to include an applications programming interface for receiving the commands from the one or more user interface modules and managing the retrieval and storage of encrypted content from the secure medium. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by, Saxena (Abstract) in order to provide a capability for specifying commands for execution by the user interface and in response to the command for controlling at least on storage device using a synchronous application program interface.

As per claim 31:

Hirota teaches a software system that enables a device to access content on a secure medium comprising:

one or more user interface modules for receiving commands from the device;
(col. 42, lines 34-40)

a security engine for decrypting the encrypted content and encrypted keys sent from the secure medium to memory of the device, the decrypted keys used to decrypt the encrypted content, (Col. 42, lines 34-40) and wherein

one or more of the keys are contained in a first encrypted data segment, (col. 59, lines 55-56) and

encrypted content is contained in a second encrypted data segment, (col. 10, lines 24-25; col.59, lines 65-66, col. 60, lines 5-6) and

the security engine buffers and decrypts a portion of the first data segment (col. 10, lines 24-25; col.59, lines 65-66, col. 60, lines 5-6) buffers and decrypts the second data segment, (Col. 42, lines 34-35; Col. 60, lines 10-11), such that decrypted keys are in a decrypted state for the time it takes to decrypt less than one to about five seconds of content. (col. 15, lines 45-53; col. 42, lines 34-35; col. 60, line 11)

In addition, Hirota further discloses when the playback of audio objects which create audio tracks ends, the following audio object is read and when the playback of the following audio object commences, the corresponding management information is read and overwritten into the internal memory of the playback device to take the place of management information that was hitherto stored. (Col. 5, lines 34-39; Col. 20, lines 52-61)

Hirota does not explicitly disclose delete the decrypted one of more keys before decrypting another portion of the first encrypted segment. Tagawa in analogous art, however, discloses decrypted one of more keys before decrypting another portion of the first encrypted segment. (col. 8, lines 56-61; col. 11, lines 32-33) Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Hirota with Tagawa in order to minimize

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the damage caused by the exposure of one of the encryption keys. (col. 4, 17-19; Hirota)

Both references do not explicitly disclose an applications programming interface for receiving the commands from the one or more user interface modules and managing the retrieval and storage of encrypted content from the secure medium. Saxena in analogous art, however, discloses an applications programming interface for receiving the commands from the one or more user interface modules and managing the retrieval and storage of encrypted content from the secure medium. (Col. 18, lines 34-43)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Hirota and Tagawa to include an applications programming interface for receiving the commands from the one or more user interface modules and managing the retrieval and storage of encrypted content from the secure medium. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by, Saxena (Abstract) in order to provide a capability for specifying commands for execution by the user interface and in response to the command for controlling at least on storage device using a synchronous application program interface.

As per claim 32:

The combination of Hirota, Tagawa and Saxena teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a system wherein the key is in a

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decrypted state for the time it takes to decrypt and process about two seconds of content. (col. 15, lines 45-53)

As per claim 33:

The combination of Hirota, Tagawa and Saxena teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a system wherein the software of the device is further configured to decompress and decode audio content in either the AAC, MP3 or WMA format. (col. 14, lines 35-62)

As per claim 34:

The combination of Hirota, Tagawa and Saxena teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Hirota further discloses a system wherein the portion of the first data segment buffered and decrypted is about 512 bytes. (col. 57, lines 60-62)

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shewaye Gelagay whose telephone number is 571-272-4219. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on 571-272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Shewaye Gelagay *SG*

Emmanuel L. Moise
EMMANUEL L. MOISE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER